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# REPUBLICANS SWEEP ALL

## INCOMPLETE RETURNS FAVOR OF REPUBLICANS

Late Reports this Morning Show Entire Republican Ticket is Elected--Close Contest in the Gubernatorial Race.

PORTLAND, June 5 (3:20 A. M.)—During the later hours of the night Withycombe began to gain on Chamberlain and at an early hour this morning the result is more involved in doubt than at any time since the polls closed. In the leading articles the Morning Oregonian predicts that it will take full returns to decide the contest. It says Chamberlain appears to have carried Multnomah county by a small plurality which probably is not over 400. On the other hand he appears to have been successful in several counties which he lost four years ago. The Oregonian claims the election of W. R. Ellis, republican candidate for representative to Congress in the second district over J. H. Graham, democrat, by 15,000 or more. In the first district it claims W. C. Hawley's election over C. V. Galloway, democrat, by 3000 and the election of Jonathan Bourne, republican candidate for the United States Senatorial nomination by 5000 over John M. Gearin, democrat.

### Early Report.

PORTLAND, June 5 (2:30 A. M.)—The Morning Oregonian, the principal republican organ in this state, will this morning print the following editorial: "The republicans appear to have elected their entire ticket, with probable exception of governor, by pluralities ranging from 3000 to 12,000. It is close on governor, with the chance in favor of Chamberlain. The legislature appears to be almost entirely republican. The vote against woman suffrage is heavier than anticipated and it clearly is defeated. Chamberlain has great personal popularity and many republicans were talked into the belief the office has no relation to politics, so they voted for him. It is, however, the most important political office in the state.

"Though the contest on representative in Congress for the first district is close, it is conceded that Hawley, republican, is elected. In the second district, Ellis, republican, has a large majority.

"The vote is large, not only in Multnomah, but in nearly all parts of the state. This fact has been very favorable to democrats."

### Partial State Figures.

PORTLAND, June 5 (2:00 A. M.)—The Oregonian's first edition today, will give the following partial returns from Multnomah county: Bourne, republican candidate for United States Senator, 2188; Gearin, democrat, 1849. For Governor, Chamberlain, democrat, 2225; Withycombe, republican, 2123. For Sheriff Word, Democrat, 2384; Stevens, republican, 2319. The returns from the state outside of Multnomah county while showing Bourne and Chamberlain to be well in the lead, are otherwise so meagre to be almost valueless.

### Bourne in Lead.

PORTLAND, June 4 (11:30 P. M.)—There are indications that Governor Chamberlain, democrat, is re-elected. Dr. Withycombe, republican. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., republican, appears to

be fairly certain of receiving the popular nomination for United States Senator over John M. Gearin democrat, present incumbent. In the congressional race, both republican candidates are slightly in the lead. These estimates are based on very meagre returns, but Bourne is reported ahead in nearly every part of the state, and this, with the odd fact that in the same precincts in which Bourne leads, Chamberlain is also leading Withycombe by a greater margin than that of Bourne, seems to justify the prediction made.

### REPUBLIC STILL AN OUTCAST.

Counani Not Recognized by the European Powers.

LONDON, June 4.—The question whether Counani is or is not a free and independent state still remains the subject of fierce debate.

Brazil still asserts that she is mistress of all the lands on her side of the Oyapock, a river whose very name aids in making that comic opera which hangs over the entire affair.

M. Adolphe Brezet, Counani's president, replies that the Brazilians have had no authority over his country for many years and that they themselves have admitted the impossibility of maintaining their fiscal stations at Counani.

The Brazilians indeed seem to say that they could if they would and M. Brezet and his friends assert that they could not if they would. And there the matter rests for the present and poor Counani for all its rain, its flags, its orders and its coat of arms remains unrecognized. M. Brezet, the father of the president, is at present in Paris endeavoring to obtain recognition. It is unlucky for the Counanians that South American politics are not taken seriously here.

### ALL SAME OSLER.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A special to The Tribune from Boston says: "After a man has drunk of life the limit he ought to be thrown into the scrap heap," said Dr. Wood Hutchinson, head of the Red Plains Sanitarium of California, last night. He is here for the American Medical Association convention this week. His remarks caused a stir and started a lively discussion at the conference at the American Academy of Music, for many of the physicians present were of advanced age. "It is a lamentable spectacle," said Dr. Hutchinson, "to see an old man clinging to life with determination when his faculties are greatly impaired. He is only occupying the place which should be given to a younger man."

### RIOTERS QUIET.

STEBUNSVILLE, June 4.—Midnight telephone inquiries to the various stations in Jefferson and Belmont counties, indicate that everything is quiet. Troops will arrive from Columbus tomorrow.

### Medical Convention.

BOSTON, June 4.—Many delegates have arrived in the city to attend the convention of the American Medical Association, which opens tomorrow and at which between 10,000 and 15,000 persons are expected to be present. The chief purpose of the convention is to discuss the latest discoveries in medicine and from Tuesday to Friday meetings and clinics will be held in Back Bay Halls and in the hospitals. An elaborate program of social functions has been arranged by the local committee for the entertainment of the visitors. The meeting of the convention will be divided into two classes, general and special. The real work will be done at the special meetings held in 12 halls principally in the Back Bay, where 400 papers will be read and discussed.

### PASTOR RESIGNS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Rev. Dr. John P. Brushingham, for nine years pastor of the First Methodist Church, resigned his charge yesterday to enter upon a remarkable evangelistic campaign. He will travel about the West, preaching not to the public, but to the preachers themselves. At the general conference of 1904 at Los Angeles it was decided to establish a "commission of aggressive evangelists," consisting of three bishops and one member from each general conference district.

He will now travel throughout the West with bishops comprising the commission. Bishop Mallalieu, Bishop Wilson and Bishop Shellmeyer, addressing ministers at their conference gatherings and on occasions giving them direct help in their own churches.

## PARTIAL COUNTY RETURNS

Full Reports Received From Nine of the Outside Precincts and Three of the City Precincts Are Given Below.

At 3 o'clock this morning, based upon full returns received from nine of the outside precincts, and full returns from three of the city polls, the indications are that the entire republican ticket is elected in the state, and that they take everything in the county with the possible exception of the judgeship and coroner.

The basis of these conclusions is not of a breadth to warrant final acceptance of the indications, and it is unwise to hazard anything with certainty; for what map appear justifiable at this hour, may be reversed at a later season today, and the only reliance to be placed upon the figures at hand is that they are indicative, but indeterminate. The situation is replete with surprises as far as it goes, and there is strong possibility of still further revelations that may change the prospects radically.

The history of general elections is not made in the early and partial returns, the meat of the contents oftener finding reliable expression in the closing hours of the count, and the Astorian yields nothing by way of defeat in a single precinct made by the republicans of the state and county; and with this reservation, offers but few totals, until a forecast can be predicated upon a voluminous count that will leave no margins of doubt and fix the outcome, whatever it shall be, beyond all cavil.

With eighteen precincts yet to be heard from, the following estimates are made upon the leading candidacies of the county, in the hope the authorities will be amplified to the point of safety before sundown today

Governor—Chamberlain, 574; Withycombe, 466.

U. S. Senator—Bourne, 557; Gearin, 352.

State Senator—Henderson, 402; Schofield, 634.

Representatives—Brix, 594; McCue, 610; Morton, 476.

County Judge—Eakin, 408; Peterson, 169; Trenchard, 464.

Sheriff—Burns, 498; Pomeroy, 535.

Treasurer—Sherman, 569; Wallace, 392.

### ANOTHER SHOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—At 11:50 tonight a sharp earthquake shock was felt here and in Oakland. No damage was reported.

## SENATOR GORMAN PASSES TO FINAL REST

Distinguished Statesman From Maryland Carried Off Suddenly by Heart Trouble—Leader in Democratic Councils For Many Years.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:05 o'clock this morning. While Senator Gorman had been ill for many months, he had shown some improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death.

Up to the moment of death, Senator Gorman was conscious. His condition during the past week had improved so much that yesterday the family had hopes of shortly taking him to the country. He partook of some nourishment at 8 o'clock this morning, but at 9 o'clock he was seized with a heart attack and died in five minutes. At the bedside were Mrs. Gorman, Miss Ada Gorman, the Senator's eldest daughter, and the nurse. When the attack came, physicians were sent for, but the Senator was dead before they arrived.

Senator Gorman's illness extended over a period of five months. He had not left his house since January 16th. He suffered in addition to his heart affliction, more or less stomach trouble. A week ago last Saturday he was seized with a heart attack and it was thought then that he could not survive, but he rallied and seemed to get much better. Up to late last night he was in the best of spirits and chatted with various members of the family. As soon as he passed away word was sent to the Senate.

Senator Gorman leaves a widow and six children, as follows: Miss Ada Gorman, Mrs. Wilton J. Lambert, Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Mrs. R. W. Hills, all of this city; Mrs. Stephen Gambrell, of London, England, who arrived here a week ago, and Arthur Pue Gorman, Jr., of Laurel, Maryland, a member of the Maryland Assembly.

Senator Gorman long had been a notable figure in the National Congress. He first took his seat in 1881 and served continuously for 18 years, and nearly all that time was leader of his party in the Senate. Winning early a reputation for sagacity and the keenest judgment in Congressional affairs, he attained prominence not only as a leader in the Senate, but in the country at large, and by many men was considered the most available man in his party for the presidency. He was chairman of the executive committee, and managed the campaign that resulted in the election of Cleveland in 1884.

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## ROOSEVELT GOES AFTER PACKING PLANT METHODS

Neill-Reynolds' Report Describes Almost Incredible Condition of Filth in All Big Packing Houses in the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Neill-Reynolds' report says two and one-half weeks were spent in the investigation, in Chicago, during which "we went through the principal packing houses in the stockyards district, together with a few of the smaller ones. A day was spent by Mr. Reynolds in New York City in the investigation of its leading slaughter houses." The report says that in many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy and the dark and dingy rooms are naturally not kept suitably clean. An absence of cleanliness was found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat food products. The parts that are sent from the cooling room to these departments where various forms of meat products are prepared are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness. The workers climb over heaps of meat, select the pieces they wish and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor beside their bench.

"In a word," the report adds, "we saw meat shoveled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten boxcars, in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters and floor filth. It was always the reply that this meat would afterward be cooked and that this sterilization would prevent any danger from its use. A very considerable portion of the meats handled is sent out as smoked products and in the form of sausages which are prepared to be eaten without being cooked.

"A particularly glaring instance of uncleanness was found in a room where the best grade of sausage was being prepared for export." The report says that the radical defect in the inspection system is that it is confined at present by law to passing on the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing, but that the meat that is used in sausages and various forms of canned products and other prepared meat foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is possibility of contamination through unsanitary handling and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes there is no Government inspection, although these products when sent out bear a label stating they have been passed upon by Government inspectors. The report arraigns the sanitary provisions in the buildings as abominable, and says the men and women plunge their unwashed hands into the meat to be converted into food products. The report says the burden of protecting the cleanliness and the wholesomeness of the products and the health of the workers and improving the conditions must fall upon the National Government.

Department superintendents "seem to ignore all conditions except the account book," and proper care of the products and of the health and comfort of the employees is impossible and the consumer consequently suffers. Tuberculosis victims expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark workrooms, from which fallen scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be later converted into food products.

"Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored," says the report in discussing the arrangements for men and women employees. The report says:

"The whole situation as we saw it in these huge establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions that are entirely unnecessary and unpardonable and which are a constant menace, not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them."

The report urges compulsory examination after slaughter; inclusion of goats, now exempt from inspection, intended for foreign or interstate commerce, in the list subject to the inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry and that they should be equally controlled by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; increase of inspectors for night inspection and special work; legislation prohibiting declarations of Government inspection on food products unless subject to Government inspection at every stage of preparation; prohibiting interstate transportation of any meat or meat food products not inspected and labeled; urges consideration of the specific labeling of all carcasses sold as fresh meat, which upon examination after slaughtering show signs of disease, but are still deemed suitable for food, and recommends study of inspection standards of other countries.

### President's Message.

(Term Beginning March 4, 1907.)  
To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neill the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stockyards of Chicago and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the Congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the Federal Government of all stockyards and packing houses and of their products so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stockyards are revolting. It is imperatively necessary, in the interest of decency, that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. When the preliminary statements of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further and immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau, and accordingly appointed Messrs. Reynolds and Neill. It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the Bureau of Animal Industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I had received the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill, I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat food products should state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by the passage of legislation recommended, I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

The report shows that the stockyards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law the National Government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce.

Owing to an inadequate appropriation the Department of Agriculture is even

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